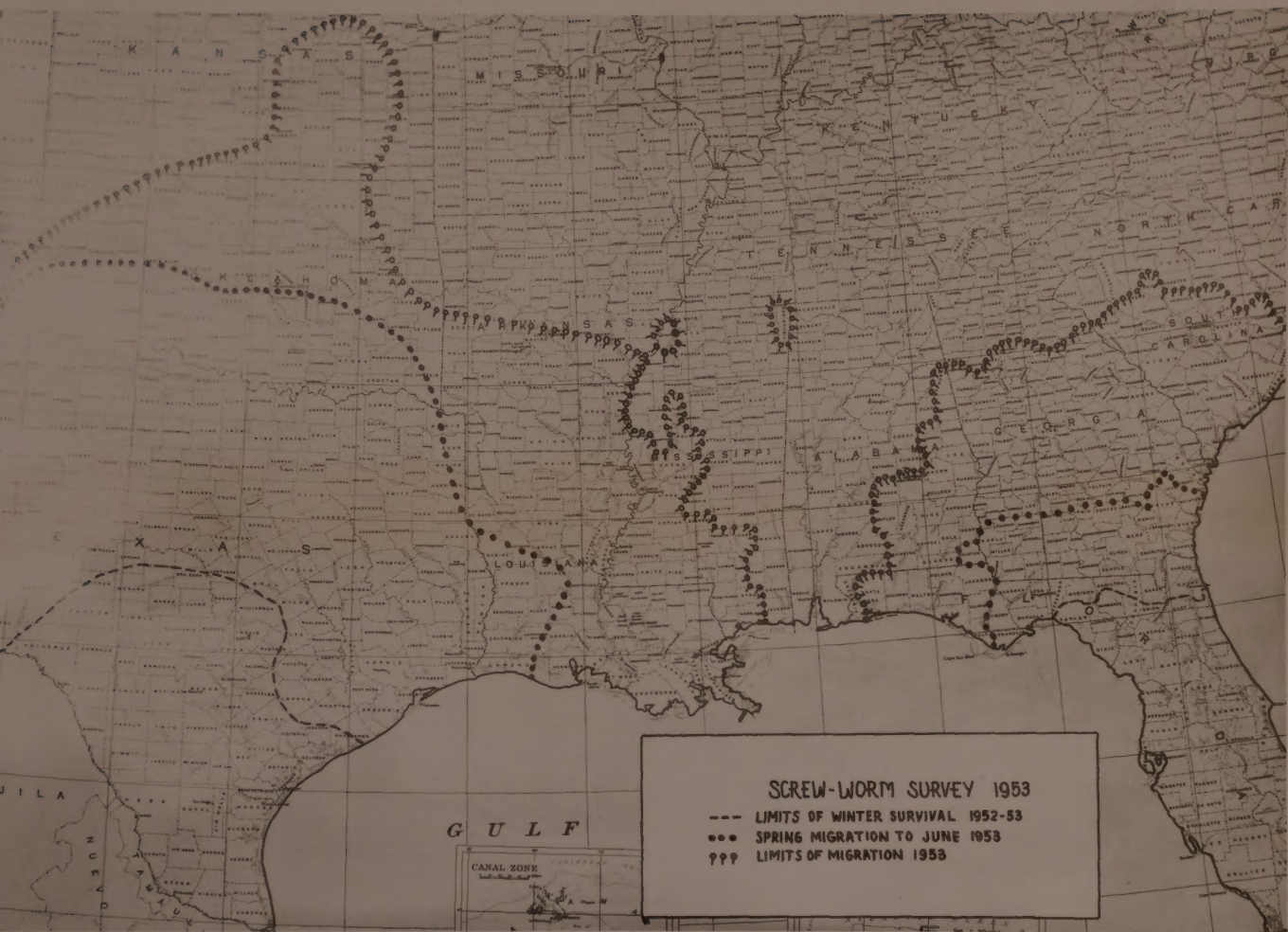






Sw. Grad. - Survey
[1954?]

Screw-worm Survey
1952-53

Southwestern area

The present overwintering survey covered the counties across the southern part of Texas well above the usual overwintering area. As determined by the survey the northern limit of overwintering was approximately 150 miles north of the normal winter range. Screw-worms were active in practically all counties south of heavy dark line as shown on the accompanying map.

Southeastern area

The overwintering area for screw-worms as determined by the survey is shown on the accompanying map and includes all counties in the State of Florida south of the heavy dark line. Adult flies did not survive in South Carolina and Georgia as expected. Winter survival was further south than last year but still north of the normal winter range.

Sorcerer-worm Survey
1952-53

Southeastern area

The present overwintering survey covered the counties across the southern part of Texas well above the usual overwintering area. As determined by the survey the northern limit of overwintering was approximately 180 miles north of the normal winter range. Sorcerer-worms were active in practically all counties south of heavy dark line as shown on the accompanying map.

Southeastern area

The overwintering area for sorcerer-worms as determined by the survey is shown on the accompanying map and includes all counties in the State of Florida south of the heavy dark line. Adult flies did not survive in South Carolina and Georgia as expected. Winter survival was further south than last year but still north of the normal winter range.

[19547]

Annual Screw-worm Survey Report 1953

H. M. Brundrett and C. C. Skipper

Periodic surveys during 1953 of the screw-worm, Callitroga hominiverax (Coquerel), were made by the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in cooperation with state extension personnel and veterinarians in those states, western states excepted, usually concerned with the screw-worm problem. The screw-worm situation throughout the year as determined by these surveys follows. Its seasonal progressive advance from the overwintering area in Texas and Florida is shown on the accompanying map.

Southwestern area

(Brundrett)

From numerous reports received relative to winter screw-worm cases developing north of the usual winter survival area, it was concluded that overwintering was successful in an area extending one hundred and fifty miles north of this usual range. A very mild winter was conducive to intermittent fly breeding and a carry-over sufficient to permit the northward spring migration to advance one month ahead of normal.

By June 30 scattered cases were found in the southern half of Oklahoma and Louisiana but evidence indicated a reduction in cases over the panhandle country of Texas and Oklahoma due to a continuation of the extreme drought condition and high temperatures. In Louisiana conditions were more favorable and the northward advance was rapid across the State into Arkansas.

A late survey during the last of October and first two weeks of November revealed the probable extent of northward movement for this season when cold weather became sufficiently intense to stop all adult screw-worm fly activity. The western half of Kansas was reported free of cases this season but nearly all of Texas, Oklahoma, southeastern third of Kansas, the southern half of Arkansas and most of Louisiana indicated infestations of more or less intensity. Northern Louisiana and southern Arkansas reported cases to have been more numerous this summer than they have been for several years. West Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas reports indicated cases to have been very light.

The screw-worm infested area this year extended through northeast Oklahoma into eastern Kansas, forming a bulge in the northern line which includes the Osage country of Oklahoma and the Flint Hills of Kansas, from Newton on the west to Manhattan on the north. It is a common belief in this area that the early presence of screw-worms there in the summer is due to the movement of livestock from the south to these pastures, directly or through the stockyards at Kansas City and St. Joseph, Missouri.

Through the cooperative efforts of the various agricultural agencies informative knowledge of livestock pest controls has been carried to the stockmen who now reduce their screw-worm losses to a minimum. EQ-335 and Smear 62 are used by a large percentage of them to prevent and cure screw-worm cases. Adequate supplies of these remedies are found throughout the

livestock area wherever screw-worms are a menace. This continuous control practice is, no doubt, a factor in reducing the spread of C. hominivorax throughout the southwest.

Southeastern area

(Skipper)

Infestations during 1953 appeared to be about normal. During the spring months, cattle served as the most important hosts of the screw-worm in South and Central Florida. After calving season had passed, there was a let up until mid-summer and early fall when hog owners began placing their hogs in corn and peanut fields in North Florida, South Georgia and Southeastern Alabama. During this period there were a number of available wounds, such as castration, dog bites, and hog bites from placing strange hogs together in the open fields. Above these areas there are usually some infestations from early to late fall, such has been the case this year.

EQ-335 is plentiful and generally recommended and used throughout the Southeast. Several variations of EQ-335 are being marketed. Some livestock owners prefer a colored remedy and certain manufacturers are incorporating dyes in their treatments.

Mississippi: The following counties in Mississippi had screw-worm infestations reported to the State Extension Entomologist by the County Agricultural Agents in response to an inquiry in July. Some of the lower delta counties reported rather heavy infestations. However, some of the counties reported only one or two cases. Those counties surveyed and reporting screw-worm infestations were: Tunica, Tishomingo, Monroe, Lowndes, Noxubee, Leflore, Holmes, Washington, Issaquena, Warren, Hinds, Claiborne, Copiah, Simpson, Jones, Covington, Jefferson Davis, Lawrence, Lincoln, Adams, Wilkinson, Forrest, Pearl River, Stone and Harrison.

Alabama: The counties in Alabama reporting infestations were: Covington, Butler, Lowndes, Montgomery, Tallapoosa, Chambers, Randolph, Cleburne, Macon, Russell, Bullock, Barbour, Pike, Dale, Henry, Coffee, Geneva and Houston. Usually only a few southeastern counties become infested and the case incidence is low.

Georgia: In Georgia, counties along the northern limits of screw-worm infestations were checked and those reporting infestations were: Haralson, Carroll, Douglas, Cobb, Fulton, Gwinnett, Barrow and Elbert. It is safe to assume that all counties to the south of these were infested since the screw-worm overwintering area was near the State line.

South Carolina: Infestations in this State were apparently confined to the extreme southern counties during most of the season. Most of the more northern counties shown on the map did not report screw-worm infestations until late fall. Counties reporting such infestations were: Abbeville, Laurens, Union, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lee, Florence and Georgetown.

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(Singer)

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Florida: Usually the entire State is infested with screw-worms before the season is far advanced, except for some of the extreme western counties.

Contacts made of cattlemen from all over the State at the Florida Cattlemen's Association Meeting at St. Petersburg, November 16, 17 and 18 indicated light activity as far west as Santa Rosa County. Very light infestations occurred in Okaloosa and Walton Counties. Heaviest infestations appeared to be in the general area from Perry in Taylor County to Lake City in Columbia County.

[illegible]